MBBUL.

ington. Hera, Shff.

nd Patent Me-

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Will be paid for detecting and pre-secuting to conviction, the person of persons who have lately been guilty of the practice of breaking the public lamps of this city. The commission-ers call upon all well disposed citzens to aid in discovering and bringing to deserved punishment the perpetra-tors of such wanton and outrageous conduct. In behalf of the city com conduct. In behalf of the city com missioners and port wardens.

J. V. G. TUCK, Acting Com.

SHERIFFALTY.

ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel county, and respectfully solicite the votes and attenests of his fellow-citizens.

State of Maryland, sch

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Dec 16th, 1823.
On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos) and Brice
J.G Worthington, administrators of Thomas Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by iaw for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks,

in the Maryland Gazette.

Thou H. Hall,

Reg. Wills A. A. county.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have brained from the orphans court of Ayne Arundel county, in

Maryland, letters of administration on the thouse of the Very in restoring against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the sixteenth day of June next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December, 1823.

Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos.) Admrs
Brice J G Worthington.
Dec 18. 6w.

Notice is hereby given, That by an order of the Senate, it becomes necessary for all applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, to give two weeks notice in one of more of the newspapers of the place in which the applicants reside, of their intention to apply to the legislature for special acts of insolvency.

J. L. MILLARD Chairman. House of Delegates, 15th, Jan. 1814.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, on the subscriber's farm called Belmont, Jing on the Chesapeake Bay, or in any manner trespassing on said land, as he is determined to put the law in force a gainst all offenders.

J. T. CHASE.

CUTTINGS OF CHOICE GRAPES of twelve sorts, of the best selected kings, both for the table, and for whe. THOMAS CHASE.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barber, which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned partner, are hereby called on the present them for payment; and those who are indebted to the same, are requested to make payment without delay to Mr. Joseph Band, senior who is authorized to set the with them. ised to selve with them.

April 23 1 23.

250 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles from Baltimore near Poulton's Tavern, on the main road from Baltimore to Annapelie, an the 10th of May, a muletto man named BILL. Syent of age, about 5 feet 8 on 9 mobile high, rather slender made, has a surfover one of his eyes, and one of his little fingers crooked. Had on and took with him one snow reloured broad cloth coat; one dark home made kersey roundabout, one black hombs. Ran away from the kersey roundabout, one black bombs-zette Walatcoat, one pair of dark cords ed pantalets, one pair of good sheel lined and bound, and a tolerable good fur bat. Any person apprehensing fur bat. Any person apprehensing the said fellow, so that I get him a gain, shall receive the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART

MARYLAND GAZETTE

STATE REGISTER.

TVOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1824.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GRÉEN, CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

WEDDLY ALMANAC

WEEKLY-ALMANAU.					
1824Feh.	- 1	Sin	Rises.	Sun	Sets
	- 1	н.	h.	Н.	¥
5 Thursday	- 1	6	54	5	•
6 Friday	- 1	6	53	5	7
7 Saturday	1	6	52	5	8
8 Sunday		6	50	5	10
9 Monday		6	49	5	11
10 Tuesday		6	47	5	13
11 Wednesday		6	46	1 5	14

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer. Flour, best white wheat, \$7.—HNI-st, \$56212, Fine 51212—Wharf 0 \$5 371-2 to 550 White Wheat, \$1 10 to 120 Reddo, \$1 5 to 110—Rye \$3 cents— New Corn 34 to 35 cents—Wharf Oats 33 Live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt. Bacof, hog round, \$10 Pork \$5 50 to 6
per clb. — 6 to 8 cents per 1b —
Mutton, 5/06 cts per 1b — Beans \$1 25
retail — Peas, black eyed, 62 1 2 cts — Red Clover seed \$6 —— Timothy seed \$4—Flax Seed 75 % 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the waggons, 23 cts. perigallon——

—Appletirands, 30 to 1 cts. Persendo.
—Appletirands, 30 to 1 cts. Persendo.

dull—No 2, \$5 do Herrings, No 1, \$2
75 per bbl —No 2, \$2 Fine salt 76
cents per hushel—Coarse, do. 70

LIORTON KI

Aunapolis, Dec. 16, 1823. ORDERED, That the following Resolution be published twice a week until the 18th day of March next, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Gazette, Examiner, and Herald, at Frederick Town; Herald, at Hager's Town; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; Bond of Union, at Belle Air; True American, Rockville; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

> NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

By the House of Delegates, December 13th, 1823.

WHEREAS, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be observed throughout the State, for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being, who has promised that "He will be entreated of his people," to stay his chastening hand, and re store to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us, who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care, than we have hi-

therto been, Therefore, be it
RESOLVED, by the General Assembly, That the 18th Day of March next,

be set apart, and recommended to the people of the State, to be observed as

Humiliation and Prayer; and that this Resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the State, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. True Copy from the original pass-ed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland.

Test. JOHN BREWER. Cirk H. of D. Md.

Give us a Call!

The aubscriber offers for sale, at his stand in Church street, a large and well selected assortment of Baltimore and New-England work, which he invites the public to call and examine. A part is ennumerated be

Gentlemen's Boots from \$2 50 to \$4 00 Do. Pumps, from Do. Lace Boots, Shoes Fine, from Do do Coarse, from 75 cu. to 1 25 Ledies B. V. Shoes, 175
Do Francio and Satinet, 75 ets to 1 50
Do Morocco Slippers, 75 ets, to 1 50
Do Mo Shoes, Soles with
heets, 1 to 1 50

Do. do. Shoes, Doies will
heets, 1 to 150
Boys Luce Boots, 62 1-2 cts, to 150
Do. Shoes, 50 cts, to 100
Misses, 50 cts, to 125
Childrens, 37 1-2 to 87 1-2 cts
With an associated of Boots and Shoes
of his own mate, Fins and Course.

WM. R. THOMPSON.

Dec. 1823. For Sale, A NEGRO WOMAN AND HER CHILD, for a term of years, Enquire at this effice for the terms of sale.

Speech of Mr. Holcombe

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys on the subject of Roads and Canals.

Mr Holcombe, of New Jersey, rose and

observed, that the course which he should take in the discussion, would be widely different from the one pursued by the honourable gentleman from Virginia, / Mr. Barabour,) who had just taken his seat, and who had addressed the committee with so much ingenuity and eloquence. I shall defend the constitutional sight with the constitutional the constitutional right, Mr. H. observed, and the expediency of passing this bill — The constitutional right, indeed, in the General Government, and the expediency of appropriating the public treasure, for pur-poses of internal improvement, have al-ways appeared to me propositions too obvi-ous and irresistible to require either illus-tration or defence; and there is, surely, no fact in our parliamentary history more re markable, than the successful opposition which has combatted this bill, or the prin-ciple which it involves, in every stage of its ciple which it involves, in every stage of its progress. Posterity will searcely credit it; especially when the enlightened period in which we live, and the spirit of universal improvement which distinguishes it, be taken into consideration. And the fact, Mr. Chairman, can only be explained by referring it to that obliquity of the homan mind, which arrays itself in opposition to all new improvements, either in physics or in morals; and to all nevel and extraordina ry efforts of genius or patrictsm. Ridicule all new improvements, either in providing in morals, and to all novel and extraordina ry efforts of genius or patri tism. Ridicule and contempt pursued the great Columbus from court to court; and persecution 1.1 lowed him to the grave. The grandeur & success of his enterprise were insufficient to potect him from the contempt with a provide for the grandeur & success of his enterprise were insufficient to potect him from the contempt with a power of securing the public defence and promoting the general well-securing the public defence and promoting the public defence and promoting the general well-securing the public defence and promoting the public defence and promoting the general well-securing the public defence and promoting the general well-securing the public defence and promoting the public defence and pr

every civilised nation, and if the contem-plated improvement of another distinguish ed American be not illusory, is destined to traverse the ocean itself, for the purposes of commerce, with a celerity heretofore unprecedented, and unimagined-conquering time and space, and drawing together with in the circle of social and national intercourse, the remote and -cattered families of course, the remote and scattered families of the human race. Again, sit, when the question of the great New York canal was first in agitatron, public opinion pronounce ed it a project visionary and impossible.—
The traveller, indeed, strack with the magnificence of the enterprise, assented to its practicability, but spoke of the ages necessary for its completion. In less than six years, howeve, the waters of the great lakes mingled with the cludson! and this most brilliant and successful effort of mo most brilliant and successful effort of mo dern genius and enterprise is rapidly has tening to its consummation. And such will be the splendid result, I will venture to predict, of the present question. It has been denounced, as unconstitutional, and opposed, as inexpedient. But, it innumerable indications and expressions of public opinion ben it entirely deceptive, the period is not distant—nay, before the very decorations of this Hall shall be solled by the hand of time-when a new policy. & new principles of legislation, shall be announced ed, by liberal and munificent appropriations by the general government, for the purposes of internal improvement.

The bill, Mr. Chairman, is combatted as

unconstitutional and inexpedient I will examine both points, as briefly, but perspicuously, as I am able.

That the constitution of the United States, in broad and express terms, hath not granted to the Congress of the United States the power of appropriating the public treasure for the purposes of internal improvement, is unquestionable. But that such a power is really secured by a liberal construction of this question, has never been doubted by many politicians. I profess to belong to that number. And indeed I cannot conceive an idea mo e extravagant than that a government should be constituted so u ter-ly imperfect as to be incapable of appropriating its ands for any object which its con stituted authorities might consider necessary for the public welfare. History furnish es no such example. And that ours is actually such a government, must presuppose the most extraordinary want of foresight in a body of politicians, (the framerr of the constitution) otherwise remarkable for the acuteness and prophetic sagacity: of their views We have been accustomed to re gafd, and justly too, the constitution of the United States as the ablest effort of wind in and virtue. But, if the doetrines of the honourable gentleman who has just taken his seat be correct, a hitterer satire upon its imperfections could scarcely be pronounced

or imagined.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, estab-lish justice, ensure demestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

the United States of America

Such, said Mr H. is a condensed but very luminous view (its preamble) of the pervading spirit and grand design of the constitution. But yet, sir, we are told by the honourable gentleman, that the bill understanding the constitution of the constitution. der consideration, obviously & acknowledg der consideration, obviously & acknowledgedly indispensible to accure the public designed and promote the general welfare, is unconstitutional! But, whatever may have been the hesitation of earlier legislators in relation to the constitutional right of appropriating public money for objects of inferral universement a practice or practices propriating public money for objects of internal improvement; a practice or practices have grown out of the implied powers by the constitution, which, as legitlmate precedents, appear for me, as far as the present question is concerned, to be fully sufficient to remove all epseutity (if, indeed, obscu-

post offices and post roads or from an ex

equisitions. It is, indeed, a charter so in expressibly solemn and imposing in its obligations, that it should be approached with cout on, and touched if it be touched at all) with becoming reverence. Or rather, it is that grand temple in which is deposited the ark not only or our own liberties, but or the hopes and liberties of the human

·Long as the Coliseum stands, Rome shall orWhen falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall, orAnd when Rome falls, the world "?

Yes, Sir, equally with those opposed to the bill, I regard as sacred and obligatory, the authority of the constitution, as far as the express and unequivocal. And I must be permitted to avail myself of this oppor be permitted to avail myself of this opportunity of protesting against the extraordinary disposition manifes ed at this moment, to assail its integrity. And I regret exceedingly to observe the force of the powerful talents of my distinguished friend from South Carolina. (Mr. M. Duffle.) arraved against it. Amendments may be necessary; and, to a certain extent—a very limited extent, however—I believe a redesirable. But with all its imperfections, it is, notwithwith all its imperfections, it is, notwith-standing Mr Chairman, that august struc-ture into which I would rather see committed the everlasting destinies of this coun try, than any other which the genius and patriotism of man will ever be able to deise or erect. Storms may assail, and the shadows of portending dissolution will as suredly encompass it. But, as long as vir-ue and intelligence continue to crowd its for the purposes of internal improvement, is unquestionable. But that such a power is really secured by a liberal construction of this instrument, sufficiently amile for all the purposes of legislation in relation to this question, has never been doubted by a liberal construction of the union will still be seen, floating over it, as resplendently as ever—as uninfluenced, and unendangered indeed, at the standard exected, above us indeed, a the standard erected above us,

indeed, a the standard erected above us, by the storms which sometimes shake this hall o its foundations

But, Sir, the riends of this bill differ exceedingly from those opposed to us, in our manner of approaching the constituti on, for the purposes of legislation, in rela-tion to this, as well as every other subject, smedling a constructional question. They appear to me to regard it, (and

they appear to me to regard it, (and they will pardon the freedom of the com-pation) as the Eistern nations do the thrones of their princes, or the shrines of their distinities. They approach it with re-verential awe, and fall down prostrated and paralysed in its presence. We, on the conparalysed in its presence. We, on the con-trary, putting on the panoply of a more li-beral, if not a purer faith, advance fear-lessly into its precincts, and legislate, if it be ecce-sary, around its very altars, and if, in the ardour of our devotion to the public good, we should inadvertently touch the very sanctuary itself, the spirit within, we feel as ired, will launch no thunderholt to punish the indiscretion of those faithful & punish the indiscretion of those faithful &

zesious servants, who otherwise administer with pure hands and upright intentions. This, Mr. Chairman, is neither heresy, I believe, in relation to our religious creed, nor, I presume, if properly constructed, to our political faith.

But there is a neutral ground which this

But there is a neutral ground which this But there is a neutral ground which this subject presents, whereupon the most tender consciences might legislate, without being startled by the upbraiding voice of the violated constitution. I have never heard objections made—at least not until the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. lately — and never upon constitutional grounds—to the practice of employing the mittley for the purposes of internal impresentent; and, how easy would it be, by extending this principle, to avoid altogether the unaginary barriers of the constitution! But why attempt to exercise by indirection and I simust fieldegraded for having made the suggestion, i.e. right which is amply ac-cured to us, by long continued usage; by the precedence of a hundred format laws,

lity there be) from the proper litituded construction to be given to it. We erect light houses, see walls, piers, and buoys, to, facilitate commerce; we undow military assachools as appendages to our military assachools as appendix of the constitution. Does the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. Does the constitution of the constitution which will be because to complete the sum which will be because to complete the formal for carrying into effect a public buildings? And yet, Sir, in virtue of that-clause of the constitution which and for its accommodation, we have appropriat ed, or rather lavished, millions upon millions. For what? To decorate a spot for ever disgraced and degraded in our history. To embellish edifices associated with recollections too bitter and too humbling to be carrying into effect as appropriated. The military of the Ohio with the Cheapeake, remove obstructions from all the principal rivers in the Union, and extend the great national road to the capable of exciting any other emotion than that of public defence, as provided for by the Constitution? Indispensable, in a Affetican cluzen. I am, perhaps, gentlem and proposed to the increase of revenue to the public treasury, consequent upon these works independently of ordinary necessary to carry into effect whole sumble of the constitution of the To embellish edifices associated with recol-lections too bitter and too lumbling to be capable of exciting any other emotion than that of shame or confusion in the hosom of an American cluzen. I am, perhaps, touching inviduous ground, and I would not be misunderstood. I presume not to censure the munificence of former laws, which have resulted in the subsequer and the good people of these s ares.
The right or appropriation, together will all necessary jurisdiction and sovereignty, extends, in my opinion, to every act of legislation, which, though unembraced by the express letter of the Constitution, will obviously and certainly promove the public obviously and certainly promove the public welfare. And this is the construction. I am convinced, which mublic opinion has accommodation we all know and feel is utlerily out of the question.) upon what ground
oright or consistency can this bill, or the
system which it leads to, be opposed?—a
system. I repeat again and again, indispen
sable for carrying into effect the great end
of the constitution—the interest, strength,
and safety of the Union
But I have lingered, Mr. Chairman, too
long ground the constitution, and must
hasten forward in the course before me.
I will now call the at ention of the com-

I will now call the at ention of the committee to the expediency of the hill Many gen lemen, who profess to have no conny gen lemen, who profess to have no con-stitutional scruples on this subject, are, ne-servites of present to item the grands of inexpediency. The time has not arrited, they observe, when we can profitably en-gage in a system of this description; that the state of the Treasury and public opini on are opposed to it. I differ from such gentlemen, and will proceed to state my reasons for orging it upon the immediate at ention of the government. The bill, it will be seen, contemplates no appropriation for roads and canals—It

appropriation for roads and canals —It merely embraces that kind of statistical information, which it is the duty of every go vernment to collect The surveys, it will not be concealed, are intended to be prepa provement, by the government. In the course of two years, it is supposed, the surveys may be completed; after which we shall be enabled to commence the system with every desirable advantage.

The bill bears but slightly on the Treasurv. But were the Treasury even bank rupted at this moment, I know of no me, the desirable advantage is a constant.

had hetter cale lated to redeem its credit. and fix it upon a hasis, permanent and ir-reversible, than the improvement of our vast domain by the means suggested I am indehted for tais re ark to the honourable chairman of the committee who reported

The direct advantages which accrue to the public treasury by the creation of out lets and markets for a rich and fertile coun try, to use common lang tage, is incalcula ble. I do not believe that I trespass much on probability, when I assem that the great on probability, when I assert that the great canal in the state of New York, by mean of its influence upon importations, has al-ready added to the treasury of the United States little less than millions! Yes sir, millions. And if the credulity of gen-le men be startled by the assertion, the slight-est at ention to the fact, I flatter myseir, will convince them of its accuracy New York is destined to reap a golden

haivest from their great work—(and great and golden may it be—beyond even the dreams of the most sanguine of her economists)—but great as it certainly will be, it must, nevertheless, be limited indeed, com-pared with the immense profits to be realis-ed from it by the general government; but, in this view of the subject, I differ, it seems, very widely from the gentleman who has just taken his seat; time must test the truth of our respective opinions. And I shall he much disappointed, and will frankly con-fess myself entirely ignorant of the nature and influences of internal improvement, if this great work, when completed, do not prove more profitable to the revenue of the United States than the whole of our trade United States than the whole of our trade at this moment is, with the continent of Europe. Works of this description triumph over the improvidence of nature, & create communities which, independently of them, could have no possible existence. The territory of Michigan, for example, has long been a useless and expensive appendage to the government. But the magic of internal improvement is about to reach it; and this fine territory is destined soon to be admitted into the Union, a rich and populous state. and populous state.

But the effect, Mr Chairman, of such But the effect, Mr Chairman, of such works upon existing communities, is great beyond all belief. In England, before the introduction of canal navigation, not a point in the kingdom was more than thirty miles distant from water carriage, and her roads were excellent. With such facilities tor internal communication, it was to he presumed that canals would prove of little, if any, benefit to the kingdom. But, in despite of all such facts and considerations, there is no country in the world, with the there is no country in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of Holland, which has been extensively enriched by canal naviga-tion; the profits of canal stock, as we were assured by the gentleman from Pennsylva nia, have far exceeded, in many instances all hope and all calculation—realising to proprietors the wealth of the most stimu lated South Sea dreams; for I can think of nothing else wherewith to make the com

I would not here, Mr. Chairman, nor elsewhere, be the advocate of any measure either visionary or extravagant. But suc and canals, in creating revenue, and catab-lishing the power and wealth of nations, that, were the Treasury. It this moment, empty, I would considerate advocate

maintain, that the increase of revenue to the public treasury, consequent upon these works independently of ordinary profits, would not greatly transcend the interest which would accrue upon the sum just suggested, or upon any other sum necessarity to complete a general system of internal improvement? I presume not

But, sir, there is no necessity for resorting to loans for internal improvement, nor of making it a charge upon the ordinary revenue. I intend, if I am not anticipated, (but I hope and trust I shall be,) to urge upon the consideration of this congress, the expediency of establishing an internal revenue, to be pledged exclusively for the purposes of internal improvement. The revenue to be derived principally from an revenue to be derived principally from an excise upon domestic spirits: thus forcing a great national evil to contribute towards a reat national benefit. This, Mr Chairman is no visionary project; but rather a great interest, within the reach of the most ordinary efforts. But, sir, it is observed, fe these indicates he as imported and profits the stress will examine the states will examine the states will examine the states will examine the states will examine the states. The remark, to a certain the states of the states will be stated to be sta

tain extent, is correct. The states will ex-ecute, at least, a part of them out mark the difference of execution! The states will construct small commercial canals, accommodated to their immediate wants, without the slightest regard to national considerations. I would not, Mr. Chairman, trespass unnecessarily upon the rights, the province, or the sensibilities of the states. But, it must be notorious to every one who reflects for a moment were this one who reflects for a moment upon this subject, that there are numerous objects of internal improvement which the states have not, nor ever can have, either the disposi-tion or the ability to execute. Will he states ever open a sloop navigation through the Isthmus of Barnstable? Will the states the Isthmus of Barnstable? Will the states ever construct cana's of dimens ons 'capable of transmitting ships of war through that state of New Jersey? Or from the Delaware to the Chesapeuke Bay? Will the states ever connect the great flood of the Mississippi with the seabord of the Atlantic States; or extend the great Na ional Road beyond the Ohio? And yet these, sir, are objects of deep and universal interest, whether regarded in relation to public defence, or as efficent means of promoting the general welfare, strength, and permanence of the Union

But the time, Mr. Chairman, is particus

But the time. Mr Chairman, is partieus Future wars, I need not remark, are cerprepare for them. And the necessity of roads and canals, as constituting an maroads and canals, as constituting an important part of this preparation, need not be urged upon the conviction of the committee. The want of them during the lata war, it will never be forgotten, lost to the republic thousands of lives and millions of

But, the expediency of the bill may be further inferred from our facilities and case pabilities for internal improvement, panistics for internal improvement, upon a scale the most extended and magnificent. The impress of the highest de times is visible in every section of the republic. Allow me, Mr Chairman, to call your attention to some remarkable features in our geography, which appears to me so legitimately connected with this subject, that I cannot consent in this discussion. mately connected with this subject, that I cannot consent, in this discussion, to pass by them unnoticed—familiar as they must be, and, indeed, necessarily are, to every member of the committee But, who has ever refused to gaze again upon the beauties of a splendid picture? particularly the necessarily the beauties of a splendid picture? picture which represents the land of his highest hopes, and the home of his best af-fections...

I pass by the noble rivers of the Atlantic I nass by the noble rivers of the Atlantic States—the great bays, the vast estuaries of the seaboard Look Westward. Upwards of two thousand miles from this Hall, com-mences that chain of lakes and inland seas, which constitutes our northern boundary, and which, after traversing the centre of an immense valley, still unsurveyed, and partially unknown, contracts into the great tiver of the north, the mighty St. Law-rence; which would roll with all its treasures to the ocean amidst the accumulated winter of the frozen circle. But, arrested by the enterprize of the great state of New York, its current, as far as the purposes of commerce are concerned, is directed east-ward, and is destined, before the revolution of another year, to mingle with the waters of the Atlantic, in the centre of the temperate zonel—The most brilliant triumph which the art of man has ever atchieved over the dispositions of nature.

Again, sir, from the bosom of a wilderwess, in the State of New York, near the borders of Lake Erie, gushes the fountain of the Ohio. Between fire and air, thouand miles from thence, operating the win-dings of their respective courses within the recesses of the Rocky monatains, in-rue the springs of the great wiscoprinchese noble streams, flowing towards each other, Enetword and Westward, and collecting, in